





J. B. GODWIN, Editor.

ELIZABETH CITY.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1858.

## CAMPAIGN PIONEER.

We will furnish the "Democratic Pioneer" from now until the election in August, for 25 cents, invariably in advance. Send in your orders, friends, immediately; the canvass will be exciting, and we shall be found in the thick of the fight, battling to the best of our ability for the success of Democratic men and measures.

## DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

A meeting of the Democratic Party of Pasquotank County will be held at the Court-house in Elizabeth City, TO-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY) at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent this County in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina; and for the further purpose of appointing delegates to meet the Democracy of Perquimans at Woodville, on SATURDAY, 12th inst., to nominate a suitable person to represent the District composed of Pasquotank and Perquimans Counties in the State Senate.

## RALLY, DEMOCRATS!

## DISTRIBUTION.

There are so many objections to the distribution of the public lands, or their proceeds, among the several States, that we are puzzled to know how its advocates can find it in their hearts to urge it upon the people. The flimsy and threadbare arguments which they resort to in its defence have been so repeatedly refuted and exposed, and the scheme itself condemned by the popular verdict, that it appears to be a work of supererogation to write upon the subject. As it is made, however, the claim for popular suffrage by a distinguished gentleman of the State, it is well to keep the matter prominently in view, that his specious pleading may be more readily understood. The unconstitutionality of the measure, we shall not now advert to, and only now design these remarks as an introduction to an extract from the speech of the Hon. J. J. Crittenden, recently delivered in the Senate of the U. States. Mr. Crittenden thinks it impolitic to disturb or curtail the revenue by distributing the public lands, and in this he will be joined by all right thinking men. This gentleman is good authority with our Know-Nothing friends, and we suppose that they will sanction what he says. Give the lands to the several States, and confine the collection of revenue to duties alone, and in the event of a war where are the means to carry it on to come from? By direct taxation. Leave the lands in the hands of the federal government, and you have an available fund always at command. Senator Crittenden says:—

## THE WHEAT CROP.

It is painful to witness the destruction that has overtaken the wheat crop, from the ravages of the rust. A few weeks back and the prospect for an abundant harvest was never more flattering. It was really cheering to look upon the fields burdened with their heavy luxuriant growths, giving promise to the husbandman of a rich remuneration for his toil and labor. Now the scene is changed, and he can barely hope to gather more than will compensate him for seedling and reaping. We are assured by some of our agricultural friends that the injury sustained will diminish the crop from one half to two thirds. The small quantity gathered will be of an inferior quality, the grain very small and very light. The damage has been materially increased in many places by heavy falls of hail. We hope, however, are increase in price, may, in a measure, supply the loss in quantity and thus prevent the farming interests from the heavy suffering that now seems inevitable.

## NAG'S HEAD.

We have just learned that this pleasant summer retreat will be opened on the 1st of July for the reception of visitors, under the best possible management. We have no time for further notice to-day, but will give particulars in our next.

I. O. O. F.—This order celebrated its 11th anniversary in this Town on Friday last by a procession, address by Rt. W. P. G. M. Ed. W. Jones, and a collation. We have not time to say more of the celebration in this paper.

"G." shall appear in our next.—The proceedings of the Democratic conventions of Camden and Currituck came too late for insertion in this issue; we shall publish them next week.

The letter of our Weldon correspondent shall appear next week. We regret that we cannot publish it in to-day's paper.

## MORMONISM PUNISHED.

North Carolina is a bad State to indulge in more than one wife. At the Cumberland Superior Court last week, H. C. Bartlett, convicted of bigamy, was sentenced to be branded on the left cheek with the letter B, to receive 89 lashes on his bare back, to be imprisoned 80 days and then to receive 89 lashes more, and to be let loose. He had married four wives.

## "THE PEOPLE'S UNION PARTY."

According to established usage, the leaders of the opposition, representing every faction, ism, and clique, from each hole and corner of the Union, have once more assembled around the council fire and puffed the pipe of peace. Old differences and old grievances were forgotten in the common desire to form an alliance against the enemy that has baffled their intrigues and rendered them powerless to do evil. Against the Democratic party the war is to be waged, and these savans have planned the campaign, and exchanged vows of fidelity to each other.

In the recent gathering of the aschem, and wise men from among the tribes that have for some time hung around the Democratic camp, warring upon each other and making a common cause only when a chance for attacking the Democracy presented itself, we have an event, the like of which has been repeated for many years back. These men, the leaders and directors of Know-Nothingism, free soilism, abolitionism, and every other ism that has found a foothold in this country, met for the purpose of reconstructing parties, to combine the elements of opposition into one grand mass, to cement the discordant materials arrayed against the administration, so as to concentrate a power which they imagine will be effective in checking its growing popularity. The result of their labors may be represented by the produce of the mountain after its painful delivery; a mouse, a tiny mouse, is the fruit of all this extraordinary exertion. "The little thing has been ushered 'into this breathing world but half made up and so lamely and unfashionable," that its appearance excites the laughter and merriment of all who have gazed upon its diminutive carcass. Scarcely had the deformed and misshapen object opened its eyes upon day light before the christening ceremony was performed, and its gaily sponsors introduced it by the euphonious title that it is henceforward to bear. Nothing else pleasing to the eye or ear belongs to this mongrel bantling. Begotten as it was, what else could be expected? "Black spirits and white, red spirits and grey," have mingled to produce a prodigy, and a prodigy has indeed been brought forth. An anomaly, a monstrosity is the result, and the fathers of the unsightly brat will deny their own offspring. There are features, however, sufficient to identify its parentage. The eye has a degree of cunning in it, and the opening intended for a mouth seems particularly adapted for pronouncing the words "America, foreigners and Catholics," with a sanctimonious expression upon the face that says Samuel was about when it was conceived.

The head is partly covered with a growth of wool, and a black spot in its forehead betrays a rather different breed. The complexion is somewhat mixed, between a black and white, and in common parlance would be called copper colored. There is no mistaking from whence it derived this peculiar shade. These points sufficiently indicate the origin of this wonder, and show the destructive character to be developed in the future.

We are at no loss for the object of this political movement that has recently taken place, resulting in the formation of what is termed "The People's Union Party," and the promulgation of a series of senseless generalities, yeelpet principles. An analysis of them will give ingredients heretofore supposed to possess no affinity for each other, but by the application of a little policy, they have been made to combine for the present, to be again resolved into their original elements. Influenced alone by hatred for the Democracy; moved by no principle that looks to the welfare of the country; without a policy for the administration of the affairs of the Republic, and governed by an all-absorbing, insatiable thirst for power, the various factions, and remnants of parties antagonistic to the Democratic party, are once more seeking to bring into existence some ephemeral organization, which may serve to eject the present wise administration from the place it so ably fills, and make themselves its occupants. For this purpose the leaders have gathered together, and concocted a something which may suit a black republican, know-nothing, anti-nation, or any thing else that is opposed to Democracy. This union has been termed a "reconstruction of parties," with a view to the presidential campaign of 1860. It has been "conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity," and its doom may be written. Accursed! The American people can never again be gulled by the tricks of demagogues, and the schemes of mountebanks, and that this last ism is evident upon the reading of the pronouncement to which has been put forth. We shall publish it next week.

NAVAL.—The ordnance ship Plymouth was taken into the dry dock at Portsmouth, Va., on Tuesday. She is destined for the Gulf station, and has on board 212 sailors and marines. She carries one eleven inch pivot gun and four nine inch broad side guns, all of the Dahlgren pattern. The officers are enthusiastic and say that the Plymouth is capable of bringing in two or three vessels like the Styx.

The United States steamer Arctic, Commander Hartstene, for the Gulf, was spoken on the 31st ult., ten miles north of Hatteras.

Captain James H. Ward has been ordered to and assumed command of the United States receiving ship North Carolina, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, vice Captain Findlay Seteneck, who has leave of absence for six months.

WAKE COUNTY, N. C.—The following gentlemen were nominated by the Democratic County Convention, which assembled in Raleigh, on Monday 17th ult., as candidates for the Legislature, viz: For the Senate—M. A. Bledsoe, Esq.; for House of Commons—Geo. H. Faribault, F. J. Hutchings and E. G. Haywood, Esqs. W. H. High, Esq., was re-nominated for the Sheriffship.

## SALE OF FORT SNELLING.

Gross ignorance, or by a willful perversion of facts, the opponents of the present administration are seeking to brand the Sec. of War with dishonesty and fraud in the sale of the above piece of government property. A viller plot to blacken and besmear the reputation of an honorable and high minded man was never before hatched by Black Republican ingenuity, fruitful as it is, in every species of villainous invention. We are not surprised, however, that, for party purposes, these miserable defamers should endeavor to asperse and ruin the reputation of a Southern statesman, and by falsehood, perversion, and a suppression of facts, make up a case to suit their own base purposes. Ignorant of the value of a spotless and irreproachable character, these traducers and slanderers scruple not to assail the purest and best in the land, if it but hold out a prospect of promoting their own unworthy and disreputable schemes. The dirty tools of free soilism can find nothing in the career of an honest man to deter them from prosecuting their infamous trade, and with a malignity, having no parallel in the conduct of the agents of the Spanish inquisition, pursue to the death whoever may chance to stand in their way. Sumner, Wilson, Hale, Wade, Hamlin, and the like, are forcible examples of this trait, and a more pointed one is found in the recent attack upon that venerated, pure, spotless, and exemplary man, Chief Justice Taney, together with the President of the U. States, by the lean-faced demagogue, W. H. Seward, in the Senate. Nobody could be astonished, then, that a Black Republican committee should attempt to stain the character of Secretary Floyd, by falsehoods the most glaring, misrepresentations that carry a refutation upon their very faces. This, we repeat, was to have been expected; the surprise is, that Southern men could be found ready to echo the shameless fabrications without first satisfying themselves of their truth, or that they should be so criminally reckless of the value of private reputation as to circulate when the mark of falsity is stamped so plainly as not to be mistaken. The vile calumniators of an honorable man, the pet scavengers of a villainous faction, have found some in the South ready to aid them in the dirty work of defamation and scandal, knowing that the charges were grossly and maliciously false. To such, the Report of the minority of the committee, prepared by Hon. C. J. Faulkner, would bring but the tinge of shame to their cheeks, provided they are not proof to such a feeling, without inducing a reaction of the wrong done. To those who have been misled by the clamor, we would recommend a perusal of this masterly and candid document. Its truth and sincerity is evident in every word which it contains, and the reader will arise from its examination convinced that all concerned in the sale have pursued the strict line of honorable duty, governed alone by justice and a strict regard for the interests of a government that has entrusted them with its administration. The Report reviews the question from its origin to its close; proving from the first official authority the necessity for the sale, the Reserve having become valueless as a military post, that the act of Congress was strictly carried out, that the sale itself was conducted in a fair, open and honorable manner, and that the lands brought more than was ever before paid for government lands. The concurrent testimony of twenty-six gentlemen, and among them S. A. Douglas, is adduced to prove that the property sold for its full value, and this is opposed by the evidence of seven only who think otherwise. A large number of acres from this same Reserve sold previously for \$1.25 per acre, while the Commissioners effected a sale of the remainder for \$14.00, within a fraction. This was what was actually paid for the Fort Snelling Reservation. The instructions of Sec. Floyd to the agents entrusted with its disposition were stringent and to the point, and clearly show that the interest of the government was uppermost in his thoughts. Notwithstanding this, the attempt is made to create the impression that he was individually benefitted, and that his own pocket was filled by the transaction. The commissioners testify under oath that no communication, verbal or otherwise, was had with the Secretary or the receipt of their instructions, consequently he was ignorant of their proceedings until the property was disposed of. The Report fully exonerates Sec. Floyd, and nails the base charge of fraud to the counter. A more shameless attempt to injure a high government official, and to blast the reputation of a worthy gentleman and an honest man, has scarce ever come to light, and it must, in the end, recoil with terrible effect upon the guilty perpetrators. There is nothing in the whole affair discreditable to those engaged in it, and we warrant that such is the conclusion of every unbiased mind after reading the Report alluded to.

COPARTNERSHIP. It may interest our brethren of the press to know that Dr. J. C. AYER of Lowell, (Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills), has associated with him, his brother Frederick Ayer, Esq., long and favorably known as a leading merchant of the West. Mr. Ayer will conduct the widely extended business of the firm, which now reaches to the commercial centers of both hemispheres, while the Doctor will devote himself to his scientific investigations and pursuits.

Mercantile Journal.

The best line to lead a woman with is a nose-wire.

## DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

At a Democratic meeting began and held at Winston, in Hertford County, on the 24th of May, 1858, A. J. Perry was called to the chair, and James W. Moore requested to act as Secretary. On motion of Joseph E. Carter, a committee of six, consisting of Joseph E. Carter, Dr. John T. Lawler, E. D. Britt, J. J. Horton, Wm. S. Taylor, J. W. Barnes, were appointed by the chair to nominate suitable candidates to represent the county of Hertford in the Legislature. During the absence of the committee the meeting was addressed by H. P. Harrell of Bertie, W. W. Peebles of Northampton, and John W. Moore. The nominating committee having returned reported through their chairman, Joseph E. Carter, the names of John W. Moore, for the Senate, Dr. R. H. Worthington for the Commons, and submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Hertford County are now as ever have been, firm and inflexible in our adherence to those conservative and time honored principles which have ever been promulgated by the Democratic party of this Union.

Resolved, That we consider the question of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, as a more arduous, by which many disappointed and broken down politicians of the land expect to ride into office, and as we doubt the constitutionality of it, we do most heartily renounce its advocates and pledges ourselves as portion of the Democracy of the State to exert our utmost influence against it.

Resolved, That in James Buchanan, we have found one who in the midst of the most imminent danger has stood unservingly for the rights of our Constitution and of our respective States; and that as President of the United States he has performed his duty to the great gratification of all conservative men.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks and congratulations to Thomas Bragg, who has so faithfully administered as Chief Executive of our State.

Resolved, That Hon. H. M. Shaw deserves our hearty support, and that he should receive our overlying regards for the noble and undaunted manner in which he has supported southern rights in his late career in Congress—and that the first District in North Carolina can point with pleasure to her distinguished representative.

On motion, resolved that these proceedings be published in the *Murfreeboro' Citizen* and *Democratic Pioneer*.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

A. J. PERRY, Chm'n.

JAMES W. MOORE, Sec'y.

## MORE OF THE BRITISH AGGRESSIONS—THE STEAMER STYX.

The Navy Department is said to have received information from Lieutenant Almy, commanding the Steamer Fulton, stating that while at Tampico the American brig Bolar, of New York, arrived there, the captain of which reported that while off Matanzas he was boarded and searched by the British Steamer Styx, and detained three hours. The following new case is reported in the *Warren* (R. I.) *Telegraph* of Saturday.

Capt. D. B. Luther, of the bark Mary R. Barney, of this port, which arrived at Portland from Matanzas on the 11th inst., reports that on the 25th ult., the day after sailing, he described a British paddle wheel-steam frigate, having a gunboat propeller in tow. The steamer altered her course so as to come up with him, and ordered him to back his mainyard, which he did, an officer from the steamer came on board, inquired the barque's name, cargo and destination, and asked various other questions.

Captain Luther, after answering, demanded to know whether any difficulty had taken place between the United States and England, and why he was thus detained. The officer merely replied that he was acting under orders, and desired Captain Luther to receive as passenger an American whom the British commander wished to dispose of, offering to pay the passage money. Captain Luther refused unless forced to take him, and observing that the officer appeared suspicious of something, told him he was welcomed to search the hold, which the officer declined doing. Captain Luther again protested against the unwarrantable detention to which he had been subjected, having a four knot lea ing breeze, and ordered the sails filled, on which the officer and his men took their departure. The Steamer remained motionless for some time after. The bark was detained upwards of two hours, during which time the gunboat steamed off out of sight.

A letter from Key West to the New York Herald, dated 25th ult., says:

The British steamer Styx, commander Vesey, has been in port since the 23d, recruiting, overhauling boilers, repairing the wood work of the ship, watering, &c. Capt Vesey denies the truth of the statement of Captain Howes, of the scho. Mobile. He says he fired into her because she refused to hoist her colors. Captain Vesey has acted under instructions. He says he is commander of all the British vessels in the Gulf, is responsible for the acts of the commanders of the gunboat Buzzard, Jasper and others. The Styx has sailed.

The captain of the pilot boat Edna Jones, of this port, reports at this late date that while cruising in the Gulf, on the 30th April, with his jack set, he fell in with the British steamer Styx, and was about to round to under his stern, with the purpose of asking if he wanted a pilot, when before the same could be done, he was fired into and ordered to heave to. The pilot went on board of the steamer, where he was courteously received. He considered it a slight matter, and did not even report it to me until this morning.

We learn that Charles C. Williams, Esq., has been selected by the Democrats of Camden and Currituck as their candidate for a seat in the Senate of North Carolina, and that the Currituck Democracy have nominated Burwell M. Baxter, Esq., for the House of Commons. The two former members, Messrs. J. B. Jones, and Sam. B. Jarvis, having declined a re-election. These are good and popular selections, and the Democracy have shown a just appreciation of true merit, in tendering them the nomination.

## GENERAL CONFERENCE, N. F. CHURCH, SOUTH.

The "Alabama resolution," for expunging from the Discipline the rule concerning the buying and selling of slaves, was superseded by a substitute which abrogates the entire clause. This substitute passed by a vote of 140 to 8—the 8 negatives voting against the substitute on account of scruples as to the constitutionality of its manner of submission. The matter now goes to the Annual Conference, and if approved by two-thirds, it becomes the rule of the church.

The committee to whom the memorial for Lay delegation was referred, said committee reported adversely to the petition, assigning as one strong reason against it, that so far as the wish of the church generally is concerned, it is not desired. The people prefer not to have the change.—The Annual Conference was left at liberty to incorporate the Lay element to any extent they may deem advisable. The General Conference holds itself in position to treat with the membership on the subject whenever they make a movement in that direction. The memorials before the Conference on the subject of Lay delegation came up from the preachers, not the laity.

The General Conference was occupied for several days in the investigation of complaints against the official administration of Bishop Early. These complaints came from a number of the Annual Conferences in which Bishop Early has presided during the last three or four years. They do not in any way involve the moral or christian character of the Bishop, but have exclusive reference to his official acts.

A correspondent of the Petersburg Democrat says: The Bishop made, I am told, for I did not hear it, a most manly speech which went far to relieve him from the odium of the charges, and aroused much kind sentiment in his behalf, but still I believe there is a very general desire that he should retire from the active duties of the office and no longer preside over the annual conferences. The Bishop I learn, is most deeply mortified, and will not hesitate to admit the peculiarities of his manners are against him, while he will endeavor to do his duty in restraining their objectionable manifestations. I strongly hope that under these circumstances the whole affair may blow over and his services be retained on the "bench." The greatest affection is expressed on all hands for the Bishop; the most unbounded confidence in his purity of motive, and an avowed declaration that there is no intention to afflict him.

## THE POLITICAL BABEL.

More for want of matter of editorial exegesis than from any hope of achieving satisfactory practical results, the opposition press at the South is beginning to renew the subject of a reconstruction of parties for the Presidential campaign. The important movement is interesting on account of the multitude of conflicting opinions of which it is the source. Setting out from the same starting point, it is amazing to see how soon the advocates of the proposition diverge into a thousand and one different paths, and become each entangled into a separate net of sophistries and inextricable confusion of ideas. For example, one journal of prominence urges the imperative necessity of combining all the conservative elements in one grand patriotic conglomeration to rescue the country at once from the frauds and corruptions of the reigning political dynasty, and to save it from the impending rule of Black Republicanism. The Democracy, this one maintains, are either hopelessly depraved, or else without sufficient vitality and strength to resist the encroachments of sectional agitation. Another starts with the postulate that the dominant party must be evicted from power, *per fas et nefas*, and suggests its plan of adverse operations in accordance with this overmastering passion. Thus, a day or two ago, the Baltimore *Clipper* ventured to indulge the hope that the Black Republicans would not have the hardihood to nominate a candidate for the Chief Magistracy, inasmuch as the certainty of defeat awaited them. It earnestly invoked that patriotic Union-loving Abolition-hating organization to lend its strength to the great American party, against the common Democratic foe! The "Plug Uglies" it said, would be in the ring without fail, with their candidates, and it was nothing more than reasonable that the Black Republicans should return the favors which WINTER DAVIS & Co., had rendered them in Congress. Of course, such an appeal to the generosity and magnanimity of a noble ally will have the desired effect, and we shall behold, in 1860, the most marvellous political phenomenon recorded in the annals of time. It is not for us to say whether the pretensions of the *Clipper* to speak in behalf of the "American" party are entitled to grave consideration. We quote its opinions merely to illustrate the character of the heterogeneous opposition to the Democratic party in some of the Southern States. Our neighbor of the Richmond *Whig*, as bitterly as he hates Democracy, and as anxious as he is to overthrow its ascendancy, will, we feel assured, never consent to any such arrangement with Black Republicanism. His scheme of reorganization is based upon principles, the very antipodes of those announced by the Baltimore organ, and hence arises the Babel of discordant sentiments.

## South Side Democrat.

THE LARGEST RAFT EVER FLOATED ON THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.—The largest raft of lumber ever floated upon the Mississippi, passed La Crosse on its way 't the greatest sight," says the Democrat, "ever seen by these waters. The raft was manned by twenty-four 'red shirts'—every man at his oar, and every oar doing its work. The size of the raft was five hundred and sixty feet long, by two hundred wide, and the amount of lumber which it contained full a million feet, together with two hundred and fifty thousand lbs and two hundred and fifty thousand shingles. There were two good sized houses erected on board, and the whole crew and officers consisted of Captain, twenty-four oarsmen, two cooks, one clerk and bottle-washer, which, together with a black bear and a bull dog, made up all the occupants."

W. W. Avery, of Burke, and Mr. Coleman, of Yancy, (both Democrats) have announced themselves as candidates to represent Clingman's District in the next Congress of the United States.

NATIONAL FINANCES.—Many of the Opposition papers have been indulging for some time in sneering insinuations or open charges against the administration of the national finances,—as if the revenues of the Treasury had been squandered by the Government, and the present deficit were entirely the result of a mismanagement of the public funds. To give color to such charges, the fact is paraded that on the 1st of July, 1856, there was a balance in the Treasury of nearly twenty million dollars, while the funds for the necessary expenditures can now only be supplied by direct loans. No candid person, it seems to us, would make any use of such a comparison without some explanation of the causes of the change. If the Treasury had been emptied by fraud, or the money wasted upon unauthorized objects, the Secretary could hardly have been more severely censured, than he has now been in certain quarters, although it must be evident to the impartial observer that the causes of the deficit were entirely beyond his own control. The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of July, 1856, was \$10,901,225.45; the receipts for the year ensuing, were \$68,631,513.67, and the expenditures \$70,822,724.85 leaving a balance on the 1st of July, 1857, of \$17,710,114.27. This seeming excess of expenditures was not real, however, for there were paid out (included in that total) in extinguishment of the public debt, most of which had still ten years to run before maturity, the sum of \$4,265,631.63, so that the actual expenses of the year were less than the receipts. With the balance of over seventeen millions at the beginning of the year 1857—8, it was fair to presume that the wants of the Government would be fully supplied, still leaving a surplus, notwithstanding the reduction of the Tariff, and the Secretary felt warranted in continuing his payments in anticipation of the public dues. The revenue for the first quarter of the current year fell only \$995,611 below that of the corresponding date of the previous year. The clouds began to darken, however, over the commercial world, and the Secretary hesitated about continuing his offers to redeem the debt. At this moment he was urged from all quarters to go on with the work. The argument, which doubtless had the greatest effect upon his mind, was not that the surplus gold in the Sub-Treasury could relieve the banks by supplying the demand for the precious metals (although this was true and strongly endorsed in appeals for aid), but that continued payments would operate to limit the depression in trade, check the excitement which was rapidly prostrating the mercantile interest, and thus preserve the public revenues now seriously threatened. Thus the redemption of the debt was continued until the farther sum of \$4,477,751.07 had been expended for this purpose. Even with the light of our present experience thrown upon it, the wisdom of this measure can hardly be questioned. It was designed to serve a great national interest, while it should grant incidental relief to those who were supposed to have some claims upon the consideration of the department. That it was not successful to the extent desired, we know; but that the success was not sufficiently probable to authorize the effort, no candid man will dare to affirm.

The Revenue for the second and third quarters of the current fiscal year, have fallen far below all the public estimates. For the quarter ending December 31st the decrease, as compared with the previous year, was \$8,083,002.35, or over fifty per cent; while for the quarter ending March 31st the decrease, as given in the official tables, was \$12,392,495.21, or about sixty per cent, making a total falling off from July 1st to April 1st, in comparison with the preceding year, of 21,471,109.11, chiefly during the last two quarters. We have obtained upon application, through the courtesy of the Treasury Department, an official statement of the receipts and expenditures since the beginning of the year, details of which we give in another part of this sheet. From that statement, in connection with last year's returns, we have compiled the following comparative summary:

Receipts into the United States Treasury for Nine Months ending—

Quarter ending—	1856-7.	1857-8.	Difference.
Quarter ending—			
Sept. 30.	\$20,929,481.81	\$20,929,481.81	\$0.00
Dec. 31st.	\$19,175,667.35	\$19,175,667.35	\$0.00
March 31st.	\$17,305,028.54	\$17,305,028.54	\$0.00
Nine months	\$57,409,175.70	\$57,409,175.70	\$0.00
Total Expenditures for 1857-8.	\$57,409,175.70	\$57,409,175.70	\$0.00

Quarter ending—

Quarter ending—	1856-7.	1857-8.	Difference.
Sept. 30.	\$18,675,113.21	\$18,675,113.21	\$0.00
Dec. 31st.	\$17,340,877.69	\$17,340,877.69	\$0.00
March 31st.	\$17,380,284.80	\$17,380,284.80	\$0.00
Nine mos.	\$53,396,275.70	\$53,396,275.70	\$0.00

The above is exclusive of the Treasury note accounts, but particulars of the latter are given in the statement elsewhere published. It is also proper to add that the receipts for the last quarter might include about two millions of Treasury notes, paid in, which will now go to swell the footings for the current quarter of the year. The expenditures above stated include the payments for redemption of the public debt, and the increase is divided between that item and the payments on account of the several branches of national service. The decrease in the receipts for the current quarter will be less than for the last quarter, but will still be very strongly marked; the tide until the next Autumn. After the first of October, 1858, the revenue from Customs will probably show a comparative increase on the corresponding date of the current year, and thenceforward improve throughout the season. While commerce has been paralyzed and mercantile credit prostrated, and many of the oldest and strongest houses in the country have gone down before the storm, it is certainly unreasonable to expect that the Government revenues, so absolutely identified with these interests, should not also be greatly affected. The wisest and most sagacious of our men of business were either taken unprepared, or found their defenses too weak for their own preservation; why should the Secretary of the Treasury be censured for having no greater precaution

than those who are supposed to be the financial wisdom of the nation? do not regard the current deficit as the revenue as more than temporary? it has certainly proceeded from a responsible source. With the Treasury will again be filled, it is a point quite sufficient for the expenses of the government.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Messrs. Shaw and Gilmer.

WASHINGTON, May 28.

To the Editor of the Union: I have noticed in to-day's official publication a speech of the Hon. John A. Gilmer, North Carolina, which contains some remarks which were considered by me as personally offensive to him, inasmuch as they were in reference to his correspondence with me, and to my relations with my colleagues, Mr. Shaw, and the Hon. Mr. Gilmer, through my hands, and as would otherwise go to the explanation, I feel it due to the public to request that you will correspondingly refer to my correspondence herewith numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

I am, very respectfully, your servant,

JAMES B. SHAW.

No. 1.

WASHINGTON, May 28.

Sir: In looking over your issue in the "Globe" office, which during my absence from the House of Representatives on May 28th, I find the following expression in reference to my speech of the 27th, that it was "unfair, unjust, vacillating, and unworthy of a man who made it."

You must be aware that the construction would render your offensive. I desire you to express mine.

Respectfully, H. M. Gilmer.

Hon. JOHN A. GILMER.

No. 2.

WASHINGTON, May 28.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of the 27th inst., I permit me to say that which you quote from my speech in the context, and were meant and by me, simply to describe the effect and effect of your speech in relation to my political conduct, avoiding any fence.

I beg leave to express my regret that you persisted in your view of the remarks addressed to me by Mr. Gilmer after its refutation by those who heard the same.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN A. GILMER.

No. 3.

WASHINGTON, May 28.

Sir: I have received your morning. In reply to mine of the 27th, I permit me to say that which you quote from my speech in the context, and were meant and by me, simply to describe the effect and effect of your speech in relation to my political conduct, avoiding any fence.

I am precluded from making a first paragraph of your note, as I say you "intended to avoid the cause of the succeeding and graph of the note, in which you regret that I persisted in that which you considered refutation. This I regard as an insinuation of the offensive language. Therefore, your note is not and I am constrained to ask its cancellation.

Respectfully,

H. M. Gilmer.



